

The College "At Home"

Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1913

is appointed to get members so
everyone give liberally as money
is with the boys.

The Army of Conscription

In Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE

LIVER PILLS are

responsible for the

most common of

all ailments of the

liver, and are

the only medicine

that can be taken

without any

dangerous

side effects.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

of

W. H. N. 92

CLARK'S

MINCE MEAT

Cholesterol-free, perfectly

balanced, ready to use.

Save endless labour.

One

quintally

the

best.

CLARK'S

GOLD WATCH FREE

ANYONE

CAN

WIN

A

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STRENUOUS WORK SOON TELLS ON YOU

Business Men and Breadwinners

Victims of Nervous Exhaustion

When worry is added to overwork

men soon become the victims of

neurotic disorders. There is even a

doctor called it. It is no new

thing to find men who are

exhausted and who are unable to

do their work. They are

often called "nervous" and

are the victims of "nervous

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Temperance Workers are Busy in

Manitoba

With the approach of the Provincial

elections in Manitoba

the temperance advocates. The

activity is greater perhaps at the

present time than it has been on any

of any previous Provincial

elections in Manitoba.

Investigation of the recent escape of

John Krafchuk from the

Winnipeg Jail, a very great amount

of interest and indignation have been

aroused over the matter. It is

alleged, and needless to say, the

revelation of the escape of the

prisoner has been a great

embarrassment to the

authorities. The Government

charge the Attorney General's

department with the blame for having

allowed such conditions to grow up

while on the other hand, it

claimed that some of the responsibility

must be placed on the police.

There have been numerous

deputations before the committee

and conferences one of the most

notable being the interview between

St. Rodmond Rodin and a

representative of the Social Service

at which Rev. Dr. Wilson of St.

Anthony's church, who is a

strong language to Sir Rodmond

concerning the record of the

Government regarding the

imprisonment and the enforcement of

the law by Sir Rodmond.

Rodman warmly reprimanded the

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SHIPPING FEVER

Influenza, pink eye, cholera, typhoid, and

all other diseases of the

tropics, can be cured by

Dr. J. H. Spohn's

SHPOH MEDICAL CO. Chemists, Goshen, Indiana, U.S.A.

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Big Competition Open to all

Honorable Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, has arranged for four dairy competitions to be carried on in the province, beginning April 1st. These competitions will be under the direct charge and supervision of Mr. S. G. Carlyle, who is in charge of the management of dairy herds, under the Dominion grant, the Provincial Department of agriculture. Three of these competitions will be carried on in connection with the three Schools of Agriculture, with headquarters at Vermilion, Olds and Claresholm. These competitions should be open to grade students, and the prizes in connection with them will be live stock. As there are two prizes to be given in each competition, there should be a large number of entries, and a good deal of interest should be taken in it. Mr. Marshall has decided to put on these competitions because of the success that attended the competition held at Vermilion last year. As a number of girls, who have been attending the School of Agriculture, have signified their desire to take part in the competition, there is a special award being offered to the girl who stands the highest in connection with this competition. Mr. Carlyle will be assisted in this work by the instructors in animal husbandry and some of the other teachers in the Schools of Agriculture. If dairying is to be a success in Alberta, there is nothing so important to the dairyman as the securing of first-class cows, and the only way he can find out whether his cows are profitable or no, is to subject them to the test of the scales and the Babcock test.

The fourth competition will be a competition open to pure bred herds throughout the entire province of Alberta and it is expected that a number of the breeders will enter in this competition, that they will not only show their rivalry in competing for the prizes with their different herds, but it is expected that some phenomenal results will be made which would help to advertise Alberta as a dairy province.

The regulations governing the competitions are as follows:

OPEN TO GRADE COWS ONLY:

1. The competition shall be open to any student who has completed the Vermilion, Olds or Claresholm Schools of Agriculture, and to any farmer within a radius of 20 miles of one of these schools.
2. The competition shall commence the 1st of April, 1914 and fresh cows will be admitted until the 1st of June, 1914.
3. The competition shall close the 31st of January, 1915.
4. Each competitor may enter as many cows as he or she desires, only grade cows being eligible.
5. That for each cow shall be started from the day she freshens, and shall continue from a period of 240 days.
6. Any cow freshening previous to April 1st, may be started in the competition beginning April 1st.
7. Scales and milk sheets will be supplied by the Department of Agriculture.
8. An inspector will be appointed to inspect the cows, and weigh their milk at least once in six weeks, or as often as he deems advisable.
9. All milk record sheets must be sent in promptly to the inspector by registered mail at the end of each calendar month.
10. When a new cow freshens, the inspector must be immediately notified in writing.
11. The inspector must be furnished with the time of entry with the age and description of each cow.
12. At each visit of the inspector the competitor shall furnish a state of the amount and kind of feed to each animal.
13. In case of dispute, the inspector's ruling shall be final.
14. Any competitor not complying with the rules return the scales to the inspector.
15. Every competitor co-operating with the foregoing rules in the competition will be allowed to retain the scales as his own.
16. The prizes will be awarded according to the following scales of points:
 - 20 points for each pound butter not fat. (Solids not fat to be calculated as 40 percent formulae.)
17. No competitor shall be awarded more than one prize.

In each case the winner of a prize

will be given the choice of an animal from one of the following breeds: Holstein, Jersey, Ayrshire and Shorthorn.

- 1st prize Yearling.
- 2nd prize Calf over eight months.
- 3rd prize Calf over four months.
- 4th prize Calf under four months.
- 5th prize Pig over four months.
- 6th Fair pigs under four months.
- 7th Pen poultry, six breeds.
- 8th Pen poultry, four breeds.
- 9th Pure bred pig over four months.
- 10th Pure bred pig under four months.

A prize of a better calf will be given to the girl standing highest in the competition, provided she does not win one of the four prizes.

Open to Pure Bred Herds of Dairy Cows in the Province of Alberta

1. The competition shall be open to the owner of any pure bred herd of dairy cows in the province of Alberta, conducted substantially according to the rules of "The Canadian Record of Performance for Pure Bred Dairy Cattle," provided, however, that the test period need not in this case be confined to one period of lactation, but may extend over into the following period of lactation within twelve consecutive months, and also that the rules governing the freshening of cows be not considered in this test.
2. All cows in the herd must be entered, but the final award shall be made on the average milk and butter fat production of the highest yielding cow and cost of the cows in each herd, provided ten cows or over are entered in the contest.
3. In herd of less than ten cows, the highest five cows shall be taken.
4. A herd must consist of a minimum of five cows.
5. The competition shall commence April 1st, 1914, and close March 31st, 1915.
6. The Department of Agriculture will arrange for the supervision of the cows entered in the competition.
7. In case of dispute the Department's ruling shall be final.
8. In calculating the relative standing of animals of different ages, the rules governing the Canadian Record of Performance shall be followed.
9. All animals entered for the test must previously be registered in the Herd Book for the breed to which they belong.
10. Cows from 2 to 3 years old shall be in a class known as 2 year olds.
11. Cows from 3 to 4 years old shall be in a class known as 3 year olds.
12. Cows from 4 to 5 years old shall be in a class known as 5 year olds.
13. Cows 5 years old and over shall be in a class known as Matures.
14. All applications must be received before the 1st of April, stating breed, age, and registered number for each cow.
15. The owner of a cow entered in the test shall weigh, or cause to be weighed, each milking, and keep a correct record of the same on forms furnished for the purpose.
16. At the end of each month the owner shall report on forms furnished for the purpose:
 - (a) A record of the weights of each milking, with the total yield of milk from each cow for the month.
 - (b) An approximate statement of the amount and kinds of feed given, and data concerning stabling and housing of the animals.
17. The prizes will be awarded according to the following scale of points:
 - 20 points for each pound of butter fat. 3 points for each pound solids not fat.
 - (Solids not fat to be calculated by approved formulae.)
 - 1st prize Silverware, value \$200.00.
 - 2nd prize Silverware, value 100.00.
 - 3rd prize Silverware, value 50.00.

STRAYED—To the premises of Fred Grogan, Granum, Alberta on or about May 1st, 1914, a small red and white cow coming 5 years, smooth horns, Brand on left shoulder, on left hind leg, 14 1/2 high, S.W. on right hind leg. Apply to Fred Grogan, Granum, Alberta.

AMERICAN FACTORIES LOOKING TO THE WEST

Great interest in Western Canada as Part of United States Markets of Industries—Inquiries Made

Possibly in no previous year has so much interest been shown in the possibilities of manufacturing in Western Canada as was evinced during 1913. The Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, has been persistently carrying on an advertising campaign, with the view of bringing manufacturing concerns to this city, and according to a recent report from Commissioner C. P. Roland, the arguments advanced seem to appeal to manufacturers from the great number of enquiries received asking for definite information as regards manufacturing possibilities in almost a hundred different commodities. From Connecticut we find enquiries regarding the establishment of a millable iron foundry. A Chicago concern, manufacturing elevator and conveying machinery requests a special report. As many as seven enquiries in a day were received relative to possibilities for manufacturing automobiles and motor trucks. Conservative Holland is investigating the possibilities of manufacturing for the utilization of fax straw products. From Massachusetts they ask regarding the chances for heating appliances. From Iowa regarding chemical manufacturing. Iowa sends several requests from farm machinery factories, while a large English order comes to propose the erection of a factory for producing household goods. Another old-established firm in England, manufacturers of rope, binder twine, etc., fancy that Winnipeg would prove an ideal spot to locate a branch. Of more interest to the implement manufacturer is the fact of firms engaged in this business making enquiries, one a gas engine concern established in Philadelphia for the past 40 years. Regarding such, Commissioner Roland says:

"Most reliable results were obtained from that part of the advertising campaign covering agricultural implements, wagons, carriages, etc. Nine enquiries are in hand asking for information as regards the possibilities for manufacturing farm wagons, carriages, buggies and spring wagons here. From Milwaukee and from Lansing and Trenton, Mich.; from Portland and from Mason City, Iowa, are five enquiries as regards the manufacturing of stationary and portable engines and oil tractors. A large chain manufacturing company of Ohio asks for definite information."

COST OF LIVING AND THE TARIFF

Democrat Not Sure Lower Prices Will Follow Tariff Reduction—

A dispatch from Washington, which appeared in the Montreal "Gazette" of recent date, states that neither President Wilson nor any of the Democratic leaders in Congress are willing to say that the free trade tariff bill, which has become law will reduce the cost of living. It is no longer the slightest pretence that the campaign being waged for a reduction in food prices will materialize. President Wilson himself has admitted that the only possible reduction will be in the case of free sugar, which does not become operative until three years have elapsed.

There is not a member of the House and Senate who now contends that the cost of living will be reduced. They all admit frankly that the cost of living is not attributable to the tariff, but to natural conditions which exist in every country in the world. Some of President Wilson's visitors have been pointing out to him that the Democratic party will soon be called to account for the continued high prices, but the President replied that the Democratic party had done all it could towards bringing about a reduction, and that if the medicine did not work no blame could be attached to the party.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND THE PREFERENCE

Prominent Trade Journal Finds That Fifty Per Cent. Preference is Unjust

In the leading editorial of its January issue, the editor of the Canadian Textile Journal deals with the demand of the delegation of Grain Growers who waited on Premier Borden and his colleagues in December with respect to an immediate increase of the British Preference to 50%, and the continuation of free trade with the Mother Country in five years. The Journal says in part:

A Serious Blow
The question that should be earnestly considered is the effect such a preference to the mother country in the way of tariff would have upon Canadian industry. There is no doubt but that under such a tariff, the textile industry would practically cease to exist. Even at the present time with a preference averaging around twenty-five per cent textile manufacturers find it very difficult to carry on a profitable business. This is especially marked in the woolen trade, and it is only by specialization in other branches of the textile trade on lines on which reasonable tariff has been maintained that any prosperity is shown. With this in mind, free traders feel that the idea that if the textile industry can not prosper in Canada under the conditions which exist at the present time, it would practically free trade with Great Britain. It should not exist in this country. They do not take into consideration the fact that the cost of manufacturing in this country is very much greater than in Great Britain. In the woolen industry wages in this country are about fifty per cent. higher than in England. The cost of machinery is more, the cost of erecting a plant is greater, as is the cost of fuel, interest charges, etc., which altogether bring the cost of woolen manufacturing in this country up to practically thirty per cent. higher than in England.

Chief Essentials
Now, clothing tied to food is the chief essential of the people of this country and the per capita consumption of clothing is greater in this country than in any other country in the world. In the woolen branch, the country is capable of producing practically seventy-five per cent of the grades of raw material necessary for the entire amount of woollens consumed. In the cotton, we are in close proximity to the great source of raw material. We have an abundance of the labor necessary for such an industry, but here again, as in every other industry in this country, production costs are greater than on similar lines in Great Britain. The impracticability of such an increase in the British Preference so far as the textile industry is concerned must therefore be clearly seen.

NO MILLS IN WEST

Free Wheat Question Must be Settled For Milling Development

On his return from Europe early in the year, Colonel Melhuish gave an interview to the Montreal papers in which he stated that in his opinion free wheat would be disastrous to the interests of the milling companies and against the interests of the farming community. So far as the Lake of the Woods Company is concerned, no action will be taken concerning the new mill, except of some time ago, until the Government had decided upon its action; and if the agitation in favor of free wheat were successful, the company would take no action until such time as the effect of the new conditions were definitely known. While Colonel Melhuish is quoted in his statements it is a well known fact that all the best informed men in the milling industry in Canada are opposed to the free entry of flour from the United States, and are of the opinion that it will arrest materially, if not stop altogether, the milling development which has taken place in Western cities such as Regina, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Saskatoon, etc., in the past two years. As nearly every Western community is anxious to secure flour mills, which are in-lance to the country, it would seem evident that the proposal to admit flour free from the United States should be carefully studied, before Canada accepts the reciprocity offer contained in the Wilson Tariff Bill.

Take Notice to This



Some Smokers have cigars like this, but not the stock of cigars and tobaccos we carry. All our tobaccos are guaranteed. We have a new stock all the times, as our patrons are so many that we have to keep a fresh supply of tobacco on hand.

WILTON HOTEL TOBACCO STAND
J. A. MITCHELL, Prop.

NOVELTIES
in Ties of every Description
New Supply of frilling, wide and narrow, Cream a Ecu
Lace and Collar Sets
New Pearl Trimmings
SEE WINDOW DISPLAY
A Fresh Supply of Groceries always on hand.
5000 Dozen Eggs wanted, at once.
Phone us your order.
M. FISHER
Claresholm Departmental Store

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE
New Goods Arriving Daily
McLary's Famous Stoves
Moffatt's National Stoves
Full line of
Steven's Paints
Moffatt & Sons - Claresholm

GRAND ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
of all Winter Goods on hand, consisting of the following goods, viz:
Fur Coats, Cloth Overcoats, Stanfields Underwear, Fit-Reform Clothing, Overshoes, Felt Shoes, Sheepskin Lined Coats, Gloves, Mitts and Hose, at
25 Per Cent Below Selling Price, for Cash Only
CARL J. BRAREN

